



Impact of the Recession on Employers

How is the economic downturn affecting the American workplace? A new study released by the Families and Work Institute (FWI) found that in the face of a recession, and at a time of cost cutting, the overwhelming majority of employers (94%) are maintaining or increasing their workplace flexibility programs. In fact, a quarter of the employers (26%) specifically used flexible workplace options, from reduced work weeks to telecommuting, to minimize the need for layoffs.

The study, based on a May 2009 survey of U.S. employers with 50 or more employees, measured a number of trends, including percentage of employers reducing labor and operational costs, specific cost reduction strategies, and how different types of employers are helping employees deal with the recession.

"It is hardly surprising that our survey finds that 77% of employers are cutting and controlling labor and operational costs during the recession," said Ellen Galinsky, co-founder and president of FWI. "What is surprising is that between 34% to 43% of employers are actively helping employees weather the recession, that employers are largely retaining or increasing workplace flexibility as a way to manage through a difficult economic environment, and that 57% of employers are giving employees some or a lot of input about the flexibility they use."

Ms. Galinsky testified before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, as part of a hearing entitled "Balancing Work and Family in the Recession: How Employees and Employers are Coping."



The FWI study, which is downloadable in full at www.familiesandwork.org, is based on a May 2009 survey of a random sample of 400 employers. Among the more notable findings:

- Two-thirds of employers have experienced declining revenues over the past 12 months, another 28% reporting that revenues have held more or less steady, and only 6% have experienced growth.
- Most employers (77%) are reducing or controlling costs during the recession and 90% of those experiencing lower revenues have taken steps to reduce labor and operational costs.

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- The most common strategies to control costs include:
 - Decreasing or eliminating bonuses, or eliminating salary increases (69%)
 - Layoffs (64%)
 - Hiring freeze (61%)
 - Eliminating all travel that is not essential to business (57%)
- A large majority of employers are either maintaining the workplace flexibility options they offer (81%) or increasing them (13%). Only 6% have reduced such options.
- Some employers (26%) have specifically used flexible workplace options to minimize the need for layoffs.
- 18% of employers with 25% or more union employees, are offering buyouts or other inducements for early retirement, versus 6% for other employers.

The FWI report analyzes a number of the survey findings based on size of employer; proportion of men



versus women; proportion of hourly versus salaried workers; proportion of union employees; and non-profit versus for-profit employers.

“Employers are increasingly recognizing the value of work-life balance policies to their bottom lines — now we see it’s true in good times and in tough times,” said Congresswoman Carolyn B. Maloney, Chair of the Joint Economic Committee. “Offering flexibility to workers is a low-cost way to boost morale, loyalty, and productivity. This new report by the Families and Work Institute, confirms that smart employers are working with their employees to avoid layoffs. More employers should see these policies as an essential element of the 21st century workplace. Leaders in Washington must work with leaders in the business community to further increase workplace flexibility that works for both employers and employees.”

The FWI survey was based on a weighted random sample of employers with 50 or more employees. It was conducted by Harris Interactive and based on 20-minute telephone interviews with directors of human resources or persons with primary responsibility for human resources.

ABOUT THE FAMILIES AND WORK INSTITUTE

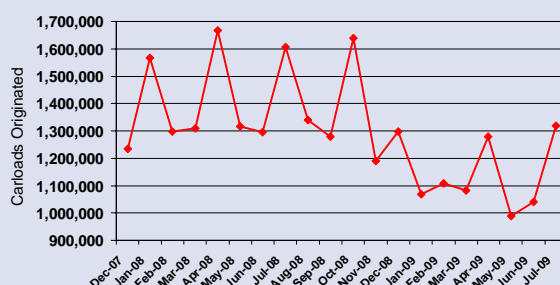
Families and Work Institute (FWI) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan premier research organization that studies the changing workforce and workplace, the changing family and the changing community. As a preeminent think-tank, FWI is known for being ahead of the curve, identifying emerging issues, and then conducting rigorous research that often challenges common wisdom, provides new insight and knowledge, and motivates and leads to action. Since the Institute was founded in 1989, its work has focused in three major areas: the workforce and workplace, youth, and early childhood.

For more information, visit www.familiesandwork.org

Source: Families and Work Institute

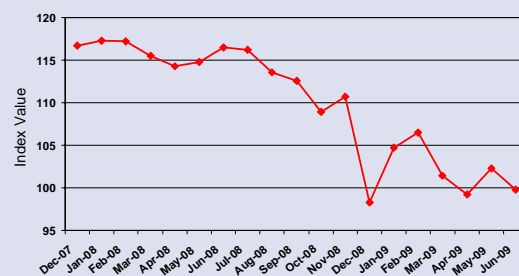
National Transportation Trends

Nationwide Rail Freight Traffic Trends
December 2007 - July 2009



Source: Association of American Railroads

Trucking For Hire Tonnage Index
December 2007 - June 2009
(Seasonally Adjusted; Year 2000 = 100)



Source: American Trucking Association

Top 10 Tips for Keeping Staff Happy and Business Booming in a Recession



Before the recession and looming threat of job loss became a factor in the life of the American employee, many people were already spending more time at work than at home. Today that pattern has become cemented in the American workplace. In the midst of a struggling economy, for employers, keeping your staff happy is not only an investment in your relationship, it is an investment in your business. You cannot expect more from your workers, knowing that they are grateful to have a job and won't complain. Retaining talented staff takes work. A happy employee is a productive employee. They are the only way to keep your business alive, or even growing, in this economy.

Jeff Kroll, founder of the Law Offices of Jeffrey Kroll, suggests the following tips:

1. Enable employees to balance work and personal life. Allow flexible starting and finishing times.
2. Consider telecommuting when personal issues arise. As long as their work is getting done, trust them, don't micromanage.
3. Allow for casual attire when clients are not on site, particularly in the summer when it can be uncomfortable to wear formal business attire.
4. Make the workplace a pleasant place to work with music, water bubblers, coffee/tea facilities, and complimentary snacks from time to time.
5. Involve staff, whenever possible, in decisions that affect their jobs and the overall direction of the business or department. Keep them in the loop.
6. Reward hard work, even small goals: there's no point in waiting until the year-end bonus, it won't keep anyone going for an entire year. People need short term rewards.
7. Offer to help your staff when they feel overwhelmed. If you cannot help, just acknowledging their workload can go a long way.
8. When you give constructive criticism, ask for it in return.
9. Schedule weekly meetings that are held consistently in person. Allow for open dialogue and privacy to allow the employee to speak openly.
10. Have offsite meals at least once a month for team building and to show appreciation.

Source: Jeffrey J. Kroll is the principal at the Law Offices of Jeffrey Kroll:
<http://www.kroll-lawfirm.com/>

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July 2009

Job losses show first decline in 15 months . . .

The national unemployment rate for July was 9.4%, its first decline in 15 months. The number of unemployed persons dipped from 14.7 million to 14.5 million in July. Unemployment rates for adult men (9.8%), adult women (7.5%), teenagers (23.8%), whites (8.6%), blacks (14.6%), and Hispanics (12.3%) showed little change in July.

Regional and State Rates...In July, the West reported the highest regional jobless rate, 10.5%, followed by the Midwest at 10.2%. The Northeast recorded the lowest rate, 8.7%. All four regions experienced significant rate increases from July 2008, the largest of which, were in the West (+4.2 percentage points) and Midwest (+4.0 points). Michigan continued to have the highest unemployment rate among the states, 15.0%. Rhode Island recorded the next highest rate 12.7%, followed by Nevada, 12.5%; California and Oregon, 11.9% each; and **South Carolina, 11.8%**. The rates in California, Nevada, and Rhode Island set new series highs, along with the rate in Georgia (10.3%). North Dakota again registered the lowest unemployment rate, 4.2%.

Employment Continues to Drop...Total nonfarm payroll employment continued to decline in July (-247,000). Job losses from May to July averaged 331,000 per month, compared with losses averaging 645,000 per month from

November to April. Since the recession began in December 2007, payroll employment has fallen by 6.7 million.

Employment in Construction declined by 76,000 jobs in July. Manufacturing fell by 52,000, which has lost 2.0 million jobs since the recession began. Fabricated Metal Products (-14,000) and Machinery (-15,000) continued to lose jobs. Retail Trade decreased by 44,000 jobs, while Professional and Business Services fell by 38,000. This industry has shed 1.5 million jobs since the start of the recession. In July, Transportation and Warehousing declined by 22,000 jobs. Financial Activities lost 13,000 positions and Information dropped by 16,000. Health care employment increased by 20,000 in July, while Leisure and Hospitality has remained little changed over the past 3 months.



Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings...In June, average hourly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 3 cents, or 0.2%, to \$18.56. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have increased by 2.5%, while average weekly earnings have increased by only 1.0%, reflecting a decline in the average workweek. The average workweek for production and non-supervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by 0.1 hour to 33.1 hours. The manufacturing workweek rose by 0.3 hour to 39.8 hours.

Producer Price Index (PPI) Increases...The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods, which measures the cost of a basket of goods and services from the perspective of the seller, declined 0.9% in July, seasonally adjusted. This decrease followed advances of 1.8% in June and 0.2% in May. At the earlier stages of processing, prices received by manufacturers and intermediate goods moved down 0.2% in July, after rising 1.9% in the prior month. Crude goods index fell 4.5%, following a 4.6% increase in June. The index for energy goods fell 2.4% in July, after advancing 6.6% a month earlier. Prices for consumer foods increased 1.5% following a 1.1% advance in June, and the index for goods other than foods and energy edged down 0.1%, compared with 0.5% rise in June. Movements in the PPI tend to forecast movements in the CPI.

Consumer Prices Up...The Consumer Price Index (CPI), which measures the average change in prices over time of goods and services from the purchaser's perspective, decreased 0.2% in July, before seasonal adjustment. Over the last 12 months, the index has fallen 2.1%. A 28.1% decline in the energy index, since its July 2008 peak, has more than offset increases of 0.9% in the food index and 1.5% in the index for all items less food and energy.

Sources:

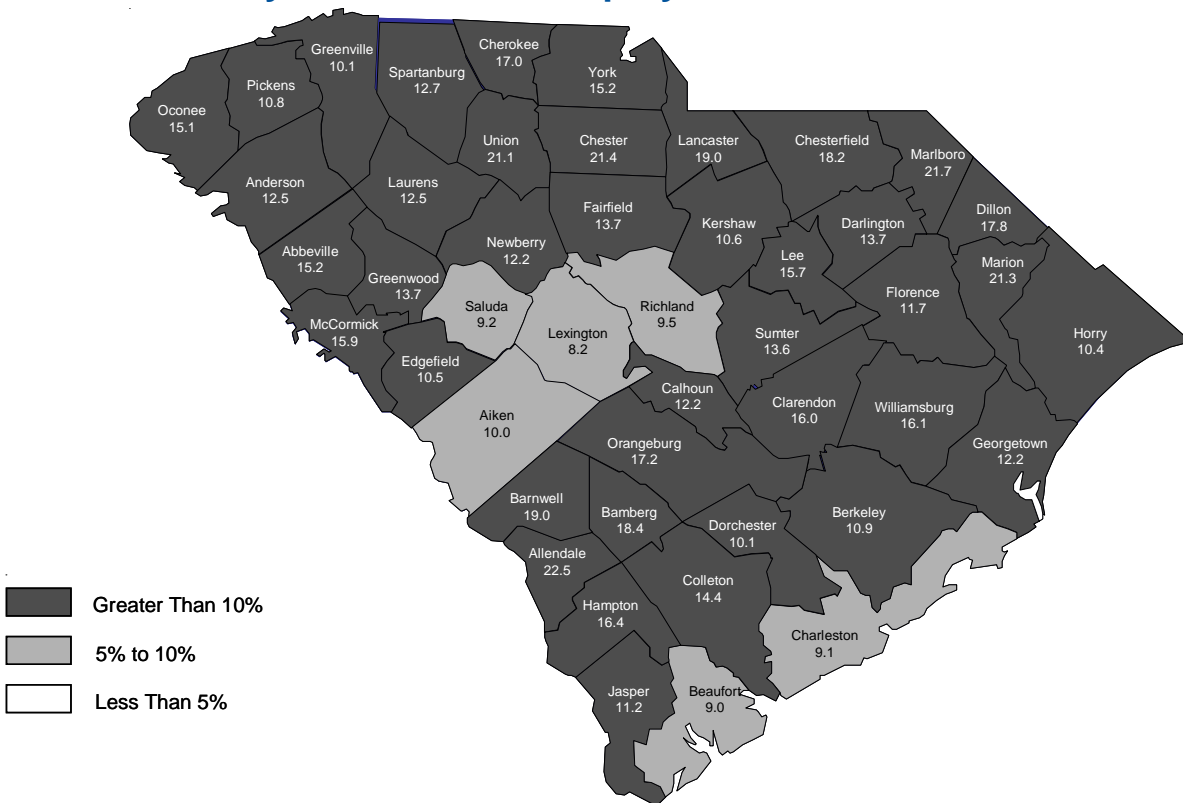
- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- U.S. Department of Labor



edited by J. Moon

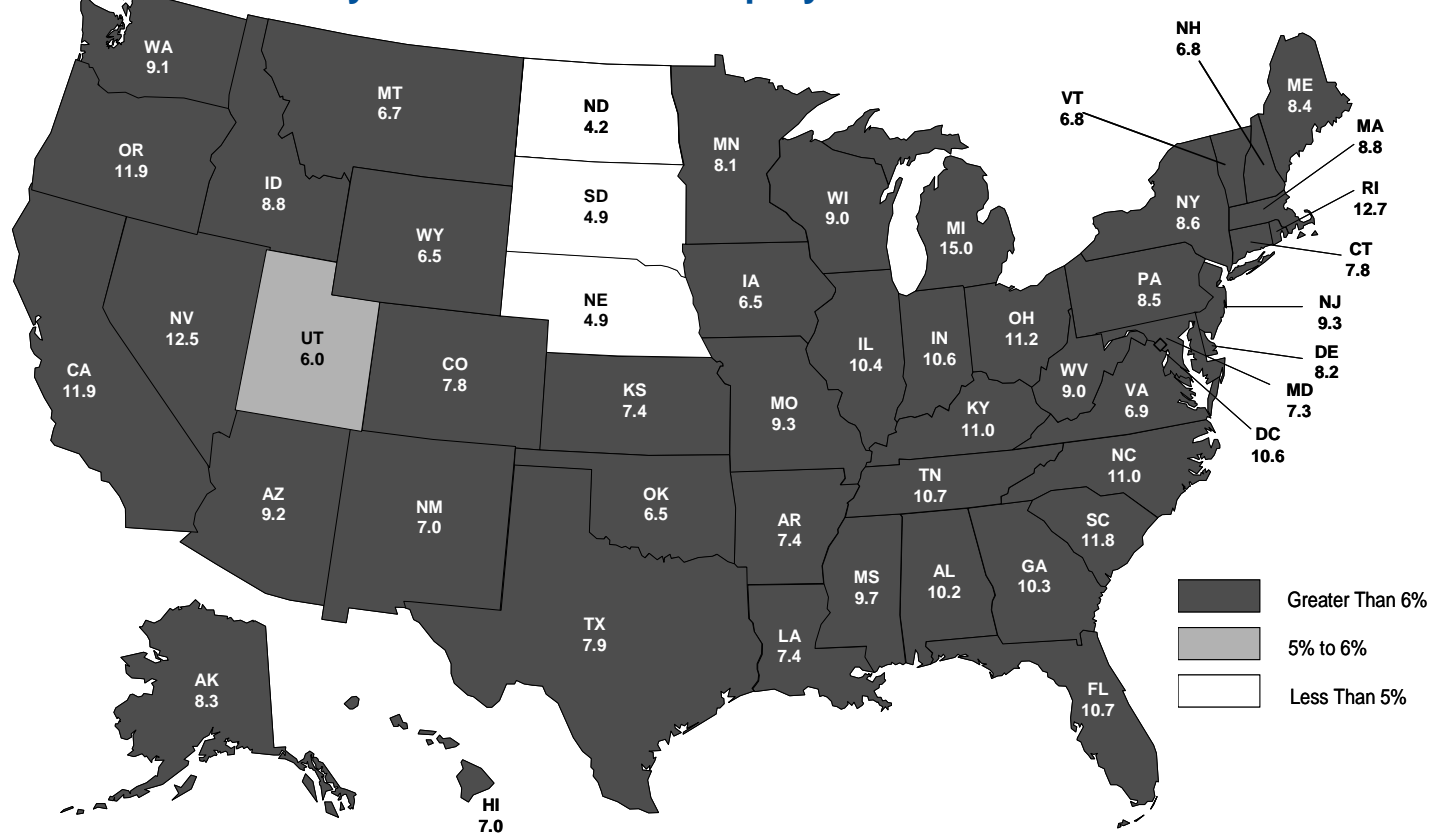
South Carolina Unemployment Rates by County

July 2009 State Unemployment Rate = 11.8%



United States Unemployment Rates by State

July 2009 National Unemployment Rate = 9.4%



Labor Force and Unemployment by County and Metropolitan Area (MA) July 2009

County/MA	Labor Force			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate (%)		
	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008
Abbeville	11,625	11,863	11,495	1,771	1,875	955	15.2	15.8	8.3
Aiken	77,667	77,755	76,360	7,789	8,368	4,628	10.0	10.8	6.1
Allendale	3,351	3,519	3,339	753	815	585	22.5	23.2	17.5
Anderson MA	88,122	88,953	86,744	11,047	11,660	5,992	12.5	13.1	6.9
Bamberg	6,295	6,436	6,296	1,157	1,176	795	18.4	18.3	12.6
Barnwell	9,234	9,430	8,955	1,751	1,839	986	19.0	19.5	11.0
Beaufort	63,064	63,635	65,711	5,669	5,760	3,813	9.0	9.1	5.8
Berkeley	83,361	82,962	82,167	9,074	9,358	5,413	10.9	11.3	6.6
Calhoun	7,373	7,347	7,193	897	924	592	12.2	12.6	8.2
Charleston	183,504	182,515	182,734	16,717	17,260	10,409	9.1	9.5	5.7
Cherokee	25,926	26,584	25,321	4,402	4,818	2,299	17.0	18.1	9.1
Chester	15,783	16,211	15,178	3,373	3,631	1,879	21.4	22.4	12.4
Chesterfield	19,334	19,949	18,587	3,528	3,788	1,740	18.2	19.0	9.4
Clarendon	12,580	13,044	12,502	2,018	2,141	1,323	16.0	16.4	10.6
Colleton	16,925	17,336	16,931	2,438	2,569	1,482	14.4	14.8	8.8
Darlington	32,725	33,645	31,218	4,472	4,808	2,709	13.7	14.3	8.7
Dillon	13,185	13,592	12,891	2,348	2,406	1,412	17.8	17.7	11.0
Dorchester	66,433	66,349	65,530	6,722	7,186	3,836	10.1	10.8	5.9
Edgefield	11,378	11,393	11,192	1,198	1,284	742	10.5	11.3	6.6
Fairfield	11,812	11,856	11,799	1,620	1,748	1,410	13.7	14.7	12.0
Florence	65,374	66,983	62,990	7,632	8,047	4,723	11.7	12.0	7.5
Georgetown	30,611	31,061	31,089	3,724	3,759	2,203	12.2	12.1	7.1
Greenville	232,411	232,043	228,006	23,398	24,744	13,055	10.1	10.7	5.7
Greenwood	30,086	30,561	30,402	4,130	4,350	2,391	13.7	14.2	7.9
Hampton	7,777	8,035	7,716	1,278	1,343	760	16.4	16.7	9.8
Horry/Myrtle Beach MA	138,064	138,396	141,212	14,393	15,578	8,472	10.4	11.3	6.0
Jasper	10,154	10,247	10,417	1,136	1,154	692	11.2	11.3	6.6
Kershaw	31,431	31,506	30,668	3,335	3,642	2,029	10.6	11.6	6.6
Lancaster	29,793	30,447	29,437	5,670	6,061	3,549	19.0	19.9	12.1
Laurens	35,139	34,754	34,142	4,387	4,254	2,516	12.5	12.2	7.4
Lee	8,386	8,737	8,131	1,313	1,415	807	15.7	16.2	9.9
Lexington	137,576	137,153	135,739	11,216	11,836	6,936	8.2	8.6	5.1
McCormick	13,437	13,807	13,128	2,862	2,970	1,918	21.3	21.5	14.6
Marion	12,096	12,450	11,538	2,621	2,614	1,468	21.7	21.0	12.7
Marlboro	3,388	3,527	3,414	537	629	369	15.9	17.8	10.8
Newberry	18,530	19,221	18,606	2,260	2,474	1,411	12.2	12.9	7.6
Oconee	31,341	31,644	30,615	4,739	4,763	2,306	15.1	15.1	7.5
Orangeburg	40,869	41,765	40,849	7,029	7,283	4,676	17.2	17.4	11.4
Pickens	61,427	61,126	60,131	6,626	6,775	3,773	10.8	11.1	6.3
Richland	188,315	187,653	185,749	17,920	18,664	12,060	9.5	9.9	6.5
Saluda	9,519	9,543	9,371	872	967	557	9.2	10.1	5.9
Spartanburg MA	141,654	142,832	137,378	17,968	18,673	10,153	12.7	13.1	7.4
Sumter MA	43,858	45,097	43,141	5,973	6,413	3,801	13.6	14.2	8.8
Union	12,462	12,751	11,733	2,624	2,781	1,315	21.1	21.8	11.2
Williamsburg	15,728	16,194	15,666	2,529	2,632	1,696	16.1	16.3	10.8
York	109,272	110,594	106,826	16,571	17,572	7,938	15.2	15.9	7.4
Multi-County MAs									
Charleston MA	333,298	331,827	330,431	32,513	33,805	19,658	9.8	10.2	5.9
Columbia MA	386,027	385,058	380,519	35,861	37,781	23,583	9.3	9.8	6.2
Florence MA	98,099	100,628	94,208	12,104	12,855	7,432	12.3	12.8	7.9
Greenville MA	328,977	327,923	322,280	34,411	35,773	19,345	10.5	10.9	6.0
South Carolina*	2,185.6	2,195.4	2,154.8	258.5	266.2	149.2	11.8	12.1	6.9
United States*	154,500	154,930	154,510	14,460	14,730	8,910	9.4	9.5	5.8

*Seasonally adjusted; in thousands

The map displays the following counties grouped by region:

- Greenville:** Oconee, Pickens, Anderson, Greenville.
- Upstate:** Cherokee, Union, York, Chester, Lancaster.
- Catawba:** Chesterfield, Marlboro, Darlington, Dillon, Marion, Florence, Lee, Sumter, Clarendon, Williamsburg, Georgetown, Horry.
- Santee-Lynches:** Fairfield, Kershaw, Richland, Lexington, Saluda, Newberry, Laurens, Abbeville, McCormick, Edgefield, Aiken, Orangeburg, Calhoun, Bamberg, Barnwell, Allendale, Colleton, Jasper, Beaufort.
- Pee Dee:** Marion, Dillon, Florence, Lee, Sumter, Clarendon, Williamsburg, Georgetown, Horry.
- Waccamaw:** Williamsburg, Georgetown, Horry.
- Trident:** Charleston, Berkeley, Dorchester.
- Lowcountry:** Charleston, Berkeley, Dorchester, Colleton, Jasper, Beaufort.
- Midlands:** Laurens, Abbeville, McCormick, Edgefield, Aiken, Orangeburg, Calhoun, Bamberg, Barnwell, Allendale, Colleton, Jasper, Beaufort.
- Upper Savannah:** Laurens, Abbeville, McCormick, Edgefield, Aiken, Orangeburg, Calhoun, Bamberg, Barnwell, Allendale, Colleton, Jasper, Beaufort.
- Lower Savannah:** Laurens, Abbeville, McCormick, Edgefield, Aiken, Orangeburg, Calhoun, Bamberg, Barnwell, Allendale, Colleton, Jasper, Beaufort.



Statewide Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment July 2009

Industry				Net Change From:	
	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008	June 2009	June 2008
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,839,100	1,869,900	1,916,400	-30,800	-77,300
Total Private	1,527,800	1,526,900	1,603,000	900	-75,200
Goods Producing	319,100	323,200	362,900	-4,100	-43,800
Service Providing	1,520,000	1,546,700	1,553,500	-26,700	-33,500
Private Service Providing	1,208,700	1,203,700	1,240,100	5,000	-31,400
Mining & Logging	4,100	4,200	4,300	-100	-200
Construction	101,200	103,700	114,900	-2,500	-13,700
Construction of Buildings	25,400	26,500	30,000	-1,100	-4,600
Heavy & Civil Engineering	13,800	14,000	15,700	-200	-1,900
Specialty Trade Contractors	62,000	63,200	69,200	-1,200	-7,200
Manufacturing	213,800	215,300	243,700	-1,500	-29,900
Durable Goods	117,300	118,200	135,800	-900	-18,500
Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Products	33,300	33,300	33,700	0	-400
Computer & Electronic Products, Electrical Equip., Appliance & Component	17,900	18,000	18,600	-100	-700
Transportation Equipment	30,300	30,700	31,300	-400	-1,000
Nondurable Goods	96,500	97,100	107,900	-600	-11,400
Food, Beverage & Tobacco Products	18,500	18,800	19,000	-300	-500
Textile Mills, Textile Mills Products & Apparel	21,700	22,300	28,400	-600	-6,700
Petroleum, Coal Products & Chemical	20,300	20,300	21,300	0	-1,000
Plastics & Rubber Products	20,100	20,000	20,500	100	-400
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	356,000	357,500	374,600	-1,500	-18,600
Wholesale Trade	67,100	67,500	71,000	-400	-3,900
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	33,100	33,600	37,100	-500	-4,000
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	20,500	20,900	20,900	-400	-400
Retail Trade	226,400	227,300	238,300	-900	-11,900
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	28,900	28,700	29,900	200	-1,000
Food & Beverage Stores	42,900	43,000	43,700	-100	-800
Health & Personal Care Stores	15,900	16,000	15,600	-100	300
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	18,700	18,600	21,800	100	-3,100
General Merchandise Stores	46,100	46,300	49,800	-200	-3,700
Transportation, Warehouse & Utilities	62,500	62,700	65,300	-200	-2,800
Utilities	13,000	12,900	13,000	100	0
Transportation & Warehousing	49,500	49,800	52,300	-300	-2,800
Information	30,000	30,000	29,100	0	900
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	6,800	6,800	6,900	0	-100
Telecommunications	13,600	13,500	13,400	100	200
Financial Activities	104,500	103,800	108,300	700	-3,800
Finance & Insurance	73,900	73,900	76,300	0	-2,400
Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	34,800	34,800	37,900	0	-3,100
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	30,600	29,900	32,000	700	-1,400

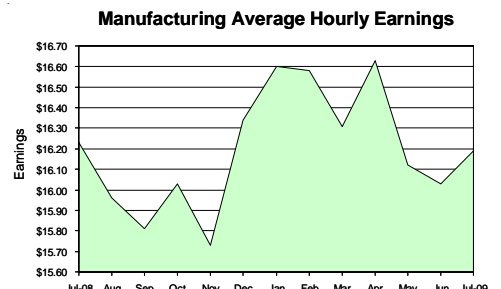
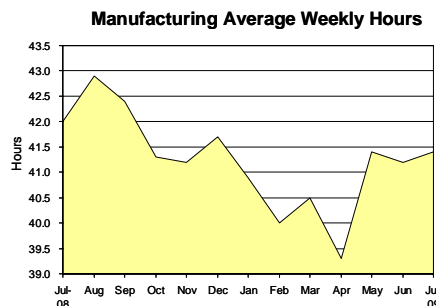
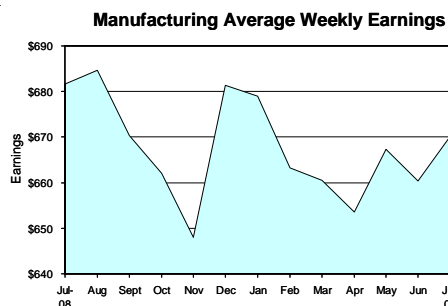
Note: Due to U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics restrictions, some industry employment estimates published in prior years will no longer be available.

Statewide Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (continued from previous page)

Industry				Net Change From:	
	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008	June 2009	July 2008
Professional and Business Services	216,800	216,300	220,100	500	-3,300
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	77,300	76,800	75,500	500	1,800
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	21,000	21,200	20,800	-200	200
Management of Companies & Enterprises	15,400	15,500	15,900	-100	-500
Administrative & Support, Waste Mgt. & Remediation Svcs	124,100	124,000	128,700	100	-4,600
Administrative & Support Services	111,800	111,700	117,900	100	-6,100
Employment Services	43,800	44,300	51,600	-500	-7,800
Services to Buildings & Dwellings	34,600	34,900	33,500	-300	1,100
Educational and Health Services	207,900	208,000	206,100	-100	1,800
Health Care & Social Assistance	172,800	172,800	173,900	0	-1,100
Ambulatory Health Care Services	68,400	68,200	68,100	200	300
Hospitals	43,300	43,200	43,100	100	200
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	36,400	36,300	36,200	100	200
Leisure and Hospitality	219,900	215,300	230,100	4,600	-10,200
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	31,400	31,500	31,900	-100	-500
Amusement, Gambling & Recreation	26,100	25,800	26,400	300	-300
Accommodation & Food Services	188,500	183,800	198,200	4,700	-9,700
Accommodation	29,500	28,200	33,500	1,300	-4,000
Food Services & Drinking Places	159,000	155,600	164,700	3,400	-5,700
Other Services (except Public Administration)	73,600	72,800	71,800	800	1,800
Repair & Maintenance	16,200	16,200	17,000	0	-800
Personal & Laundry Services	17,600	17,900	17,700	-300	-100
Total Government	311,300	343,000	313,400	-31,700	-2,100
Federal Government	32,600	32,200	30,800	400	1,800
State Government	95,200	95,500	97,300	-300	-2,100
State Government Education	40,100	40,200	41,700	-100	-1,600
Local Government	183,500	215,300	185,300	-31,800	-1,800
Local Government Education	77,900	109,300	76,200	-31,400	1,700

July 2009 Average Hours and Earnings

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings (\$)			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings (\$)		
	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008
Manufacturing	670.27	660.44	681.66	41.4	41.2	42.0	16.19	16.03	16.23
Durable Goods	699.70	686.08	687.57	42.9	42.8	43.0	16.31	16.03	15.99
Nondurable Goods	636.79	631.19	673.18	39.7	39.4	40.7	16.04	16.02	16.54

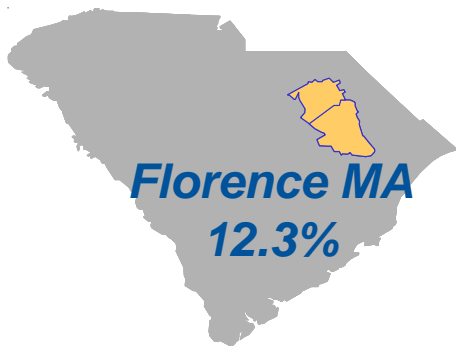


Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Major Metropolitan Areas July 2009

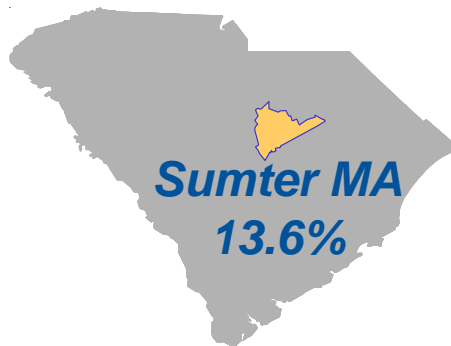
Industry	Florence			Sumter			Myrtle Beach		
	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008
Total Nonagricultural Employment	85,000	87,700	85,600	34,300	35,700	36,500	123,600	124,500	132,700
Total Private	71,500	71,400	71,900	27,800	28,100	30,100	111,800	108,900	120,600
Goods Producing	15,500	15,600	17,100	9,200	9,300	10,200	12,200	12,300	13,700
Service Providing	69,500	72,100	68,500	25,100	26,400	26,300	111,400	112,200	119,000
Private Service Providing	56,000	55,800	54,800	18,600	18,800	19,900	99,600	96,600	106,900
Manufacturing				6,300	6,400	7,200			
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	16,900	17,000	17,300				26,500	26,600	27,300
Retail Trade							21,600	21,600	22,400
Leisure & Hospitality							39,100	36,600	41,700
Accommodations & Food Services							32,600	30,400	34,200
Food Services & Drinking Places							18,000	16,900	22,400
Total Government	13,500	16,300	13,700	6,500	7,600	6,400	11,800	15,600	12,100
Federal Government	800	700	800	1,300	1,300	1,300	600	600	600
State Government	3,100	3,000	3,300	1,600	1,600	1,600	3,500	3,400	3,400
Local Government	9,600	12,600	9,600	3,600	4,700	3,500	7,700	11,600	8,100

July 2009 Unemployment Rates for Metropolitan Areas

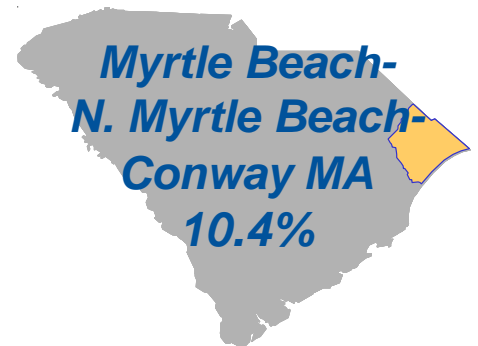
Florence
Darlington County
Florence County



Sumter
Sumter County



**Myrtle Beach-Conway-
North Myrtle Beach**
Horry County



Palmetto Progress . . . News on Job Creation in South Carolina's Economy

Greenville County — Fluor Corp. expects to add more than 100 jobs in Greenville, as the result of new work to build and operate military bases in Afghanistan. The Texas-based engineering and construction company, which already employs about 2,500 in Greenville, said that its latest job from the U.S. Army could be worth more than \$7 billion over the next five years. It entails the management of vital operations such as power, food service and transportation for 62 bases in Afghanistan, as well as building and managing operations for 12 more bases. While most of the new jobs will be created in Afghanistan, the number of Fluor employees working on

Army logistics and construction in Greenville should increase from the current 165 to about 300 over the next six months to a year. The local hiring will include positions in project control, project management, finance, procurement, estimating, subcontracting, and human resources. (*Greenville News*)

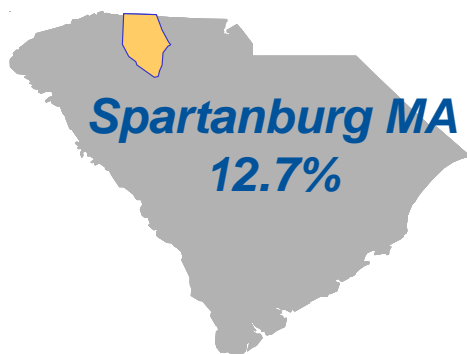
Bamberg County — Maryland-based Rockland Industries, a longtime textile manufacturer in Bamberg, said the company would create 30 jobs and invest \$800,000 in consolidating its manufacturing operations. Construction and upgrades of existing facilities will occur

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Major Metropolitan Areas July 2009

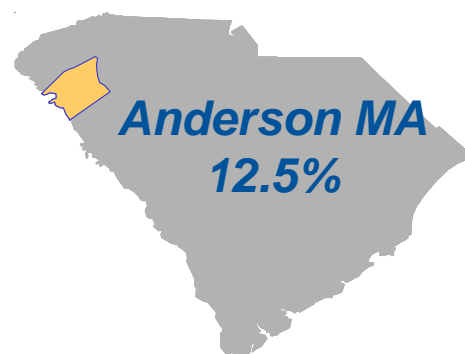
Industry	Spartanburg			Anderson		
	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008
Total Nonagricultural Employment	121,400	124,400	124,700	59,900	61,400	63,200
Total Private	105,800	105,500	109,000	48,800	49,400	52,000
Goods Producing	31,400	31,700	34,500	15,600	15,700	16,800
Service Providing	90,000	92,700	90,200	44,300	45,700	46,400
Private Service Providing	74,400	73,800	74,500	33,200	33,700	35,200
Manufacturing	25,600	25,600	26,900	11,900	12,000	13,100
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	24,900	25,000	26,400	11,400	11,400	11,800
Retail Trade	13,400	13,500	14,000	8,200	8,200	8,400
Total Government	15,600	18,900	15,700	11,100	12,000	11,200
Federal Government	500	500	500	300	300	300
State Government	3,800	3,800	3,700	2,100	2,000	2,000
Local Government	11,300	14,600	11,500	8,700	9,700	8,900

July 2009 Unemployment Rates for Metropolitan Areas

Spartanburg
Spartanburg County



Anderson
Anderson County



in the next 90 days, with the expanded operations beginning by the end of the year. Though 30 jobs is what the company is officially committing to, there may be more. Additional jobs could materialize if demand picks up. The expansion will bring the local Rockland employment up to about 200. The company's headquarters will remain in Baltimore. The company manufactures drapery and other fabrics distributed under the brand Roc-Lon. Rockland Industries provides fabrics to nationwide retailers such as J C Penny and Wal-Mart, and major hotel chains including Marriott, Hilton and Hyatt. It also sells fabrics in 90 foreign countries. (*The Times and Democrat*)

Dorchester County — A St. George-based company is expanding its recycling operations in Dorchester County and expects to generate 15 new jobs in the area. Global Recovery LLC, which specializes in recycling, reclamation and treatment of industrial waste products, intends to use the former Pioneer Boat manufacturing facility in Harleyville to increase the amount of plastics it processes. It also plans to accept a broader range of materials for recycling. The company anticipates an investment of \$590,000 in the facility, including new equipment. (charlestonbusiness.com/news)

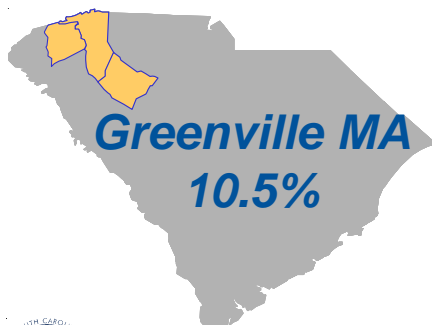
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Major Metropolitan Areas July 2009

Industry	Greenville			Columbia			Charleston		
	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008
Total Nonagricultural Employment	309,300	312,200	317,100	359,700	362,600	366,000	293,600	296,500	302,900
Total Private	267,600	267,500	276,300	283,700	283,000	289,000	237,200	238,000	246,900
Goods Producing	56,900	57,200	60,800	48,600	48,800	51,000	39,300	39,600	42,700
Service Providing	252,400	255,000	256,300	311,100	313,800	315,000	254,300	256,900	260,200
Private Service Providing	210,700	210,300	215,500	235,100	234,200	238,000	197,900	198,400	204,200
Mining, Logging & Construction	16,400	16,500	18,100	19,200	19,300	20,300	18,400	18,600	19,900
Manufacturing	40,500	40,700	42,700	29,400	29,500	30,700	20,900	21,000	22,800
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	61,200	61,500	65,100	66,100	66,300	69,500	55,700	56,000	58,400
Wholesale Trade	14,600	14,700	14,800	16,200	16,200	16,500	8,900	8,900	9,100
Retail Trade	34,400	34,600	37,500	38,800	38,800	41,100	34,800	35,000	37,000
Food & Beverage Stores				6,200	6,300	6,400			
General Merchandise Stores				8,400	8,500	9,000			
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	12,200	12,200	12,800	11,100	11,300	11,900	12,000	12,100	12,300
Information	7,300	7,200	7,100	6,200	6,100	6,100	6,000	6,000	5,800
Financial Activities	15,200	15,000	15,300	30,300	30,300	30,400	14,000	13,900	14,300
Credit Intermediation & Related Act.				7,900	7,900	8,200			
Professional & Business Services	53,100	52,400	54,800	41,000	40,400	41,800	42,700	43,400	42,700
Admin., Supp., Waste Mgt & Rem. Svc.	31,900	31,700	33,000	20,800	20,700	22,000	23,400	23,600	23,300
Educational & Health Services	32,000	32,100	31,800	45,000	45,100	43,700	32,400	32,500	31,600
Health Care & Social Assistance	24,200	24,200	23,400						
Leisure & Hospitality	30,100	30,100	29,500	32,000	31,500	32,500	35,500	35,000	39,700
Accommodations & Food Services							31,600	31,200	34,900
Food Services & Drinking Places				25,100	25,000	26,300	26,600	26,800	27,400
Other Services (except Pub. Adm.)	11,800	12,000	11,900	14,500	14,500	14,000	11,600	11,600	11,700
Total Government	41,700	44,700	40,800	76,000	79,600	77,000	56,400	58,500	56,000
Federal Government	2,200	2,200	2,200	10,600	10,300	9,900	8,800	8,700	8,500
State Government	10,200	10,200	10,100	32,400	32,800	33,000	21,900	21,800	22,400
Local Government	29,300	32,300	28,500	33,000	36,500	34,100	25,700	28,000	25,100

July 2009 Unemployment Rates for Metropolitan Areas

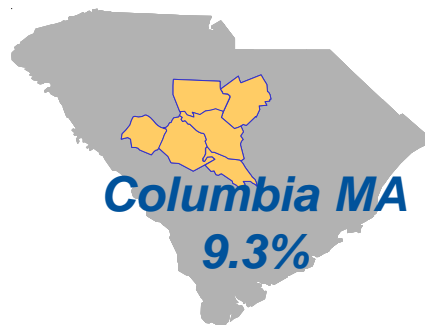
Greenville

Greenville County
Laurens County
Pickens County



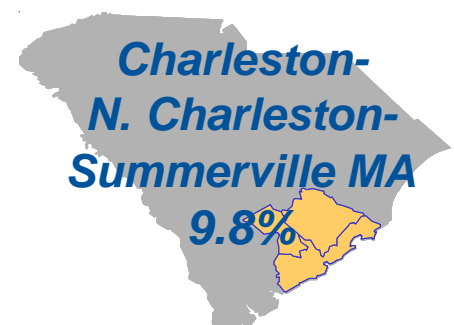
Columbia

Calhoun County
Fairfield County
Kershaw County
Lexington County
Richland County
Saluda County



Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville

Berkeley County
Charleston County
Dorchester County



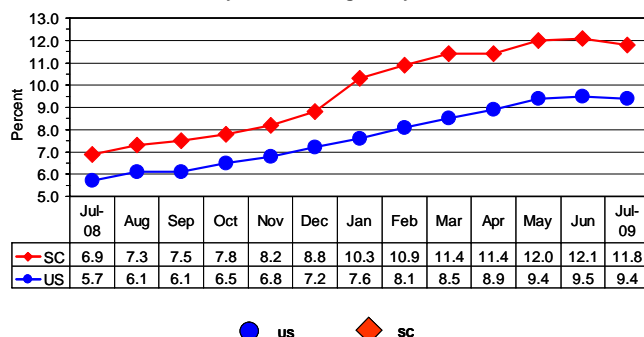
Estimated Number of Manufacturing Production Workers July 2009

Industry	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008	Net Change From:	
				June 2009	July 2008
Manufacturing	155,800	157,500	186,800	-1,700	-31,000
Durable Goods	82,200	83,600	103,800	-1,400	-21,600
Nondurable Goods	73,600	73,900	83,000	-300	-9,400

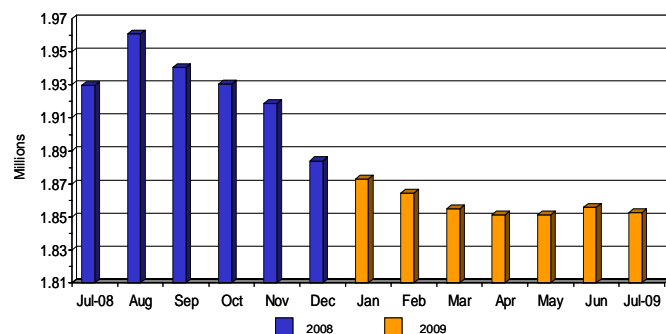
Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment July 2009

Industry	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008	Net Change From:	
				June 2009	July 2008
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,852,400	1,855,800	1,929,500	-3,400	-77,100
Construction	100,100	102,800	113,600	-2,700	-13,500
Manufacturing	212,600	214,000	242,400	-1,400	-29,800
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	355,600	356,500	374,300	-900	-18,700
Retail Trade	226,700	226,700	238,600	0	-11,900
Information	29,900	29,700	29,000	200	900
Financial Activities	103,100	103,000	106,900	100	-3,800
Professional and Business Services	215,600	215,600	218,900	0	-3,300
Educational and Health Services	210,500	208,800	208,800	1,700	1,700
Leisure and Hospitality	206,800	204,400	216,700	2,400	-9,900
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	28,600	29,200	29,100	-600	-500
Accommodation & Food Services	178,200	175,200	187,600	3,000	-9,400
Other Services	73,000	71,600	71,300	1,400	1,700
Government	341,100	345,200	343,300	-4,100	-2,200
Federal Government	32,400	32,100	30,600	300	1,800
State Government	98,800	98,000	101,000	800	-2,200
Local Government	209,900	215,100	211,700	-5,200	-1,800

**US & SC Unemployment Rates
July 2008 through July 2009**



**SC Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment
July 2008 through July 2009**



The **South Carolina Workforce TRENDS** is a monthly publication of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Department.

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jmoon@sces.org

Please direct comments or requests to the Labor Market Information Department at 800-205-9290 or 803-737-2660 or via e-mail to LMICustomerService@sces.org

GLOSSARY

Benchmark – A statistical technique applied to annual data to eliminate changes that normally occur during the year, due to sampling error and statistical modeling.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) – BLS is part of the U.S. Department of Labor and functions as the principal data-gathering agency of the federal government in the field of labor economics. BLS collects, processes, analyzes and disseminates data relating to employment, unemployment, the labor force, productivity, prices, family expenditures, wages, industrial relations, and occupational safety and health.

Employment – A count of all persons who worked full or part-time or received pay from a nonagricultural employer for any part of the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. Because this count comes from a survey of employers, persons who work for two different companies would be counted twice. Therefore, nonfarm payroll employment is really a count of the number of jobs, rather than the number of persons employed. Persons may receive pay from a job if they are temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, vacations, or a labor-management dispute. This count is based on where the jobs are located, regardless of where the workers reside, and is sometimes referred to as employment "by place of work." Nonfarm payroll employment data are collected and compiled by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey.

Labor Market Information (LMI) – LMI is a body of knowledge that describes the nature, characteristics, and operation of those mechanisms, institutions, and participants involved in the matching of labor supply with demand. LMI is made up of a variety of economic, social, and demographic information. The information describes current conditions and forecasts conditions at a future date. LMI is comprised of population data, labor force data, occupational data, general economic trends, and career data. LMI information can be used to determine policy and program needs, to allocate resources, and to establish program performance standards.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary

Employment – An estimate of all part- and full-time wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay from the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work.

Seasonal Adjustment – A statistical technique applied to monthly data to eliminate changes that normally occur during the year due to seasonal events, such as changes in the weather, major holidays, shifts in production schedules, harvest times, and the opening and closing of schools.

Unemployment – An estimate of the number of persons who did not have a job, but were available for work and actively seeking work during the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month.

Workforce Investment Act (WIA) – The Workforce Investment Act of 1998 provides the framework for a unique national workforce development system designed to meet the needs of both the nation's businesses and the needs of job seekers or those who want to further their careers. South Carolina has 12 Local Workforce Investment Areas (LWIA). The Act requires that each local workforce investment area establish a One-Stop Delivery System including at least one full-service or comprehensive one-stop career center. The full-service one-stop career center must have universal access, including a host of mandatory human services, employment related programs and a partnership, inclusive of each mandatory program that exists in the local community.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept of Labor

TECHNICAL NOTES

South Carolina Workforce Trends is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. All estimates

are projected from a first quarter 2008 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.



EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION Statewide Workforce Centers

Abbeville

353 Highway 28 Bypass
Abbeville, SC 29620
(864) 459-5486

Aiken

1571 Richland Avenue, East
Aiken, SC 29802
(803) 641-7640

Anderson

309 West Whitner Street
Anderson, SC 29622
(864) 226-6273

Barnwell

248 Wall Street
Barnwell, SC 29812
(803) 259-7116

Beaufort

164 Castlerock Road
Beaufort, SC 29906
(843) 524-3351

Bennettsville

Highway 9-W Cheraw Hwy
Bennettsville, SC 29512
(843) 479-4081

Camden

205 East DeKalb Street
Camden, SC 29020
(803) 432-5153

Charleston

176 Lockwood Boulevard
Charleston, SC 29403
(843) 953-8400

Chester

764 Wilson Street
Chester, SC 29706
(803) 377-8147

Clinton

18 Hazel Drive
Clinton, SC 29325
(864) 833-0142

Coastal

200-A Victory Lane
Conway, SC 29526
(843) 234-9675

Columbia

700 Taylor Street
Columbia, SC 29201
(803) 737-5627

Florence

1558 West Evans Street
Florence, SC 29501
(843) 669-4271

Gaffney

133 Wilmac Road
Gaffney, SC 29342
(864) 489-3112

Georgetown

2704 Highmarket Street
Georgetown, SC 29442
(843) 546-8581

Greenville

706 Pendleton Street
Greenville, SC 29602
(864) 242-3531

Greenwood

519 Monument Street
Greenwood, SC 29648
(864) 223-1681

Hampton

12 Walnut Street
Hampton, SC 29924
(803) 943-3291

Hartsville

1319 South Fourth Street
Hartsville, SC 29551
(843) 332-1554

Kingstree

530 Martin Luther King Jr.
Kingstree, SC 29556
(843) 354-7436

Lancaster

705 North White Street
Lancaster, SC 29720
(803) 285-6966

Lexington

714 South Lake Drive,
Suite 140
Lexington, SC 29071
(803) 359-6131

Liberty

317 Summit Drive
Liberty, SC 29657
(864) 843-9512

Marion

2413 East Highway 76
Marion, SC 29571
(843) 423-6900

Moncks Corner

107 East Main Street
Moncks Corner, SC 29461
(843) 761-4400

Myrtle Beach

Magnolia Town Centre
Suite 144
9714 North Kings Highway
Myrtle Beach, SC 29572
(843) 839-5900

Newberry

833 Main Street
Newberry, SC 29108
(803) 276-2110

Orangeburg

1804 Joe S. Jeffords Highway
Orangeburg, SC 29116
(803) 534-3336

Ridgeland

7774 West Main Street
Ridgeland, SC 29936
(843) 726-3750

Rock Hill

1228 Fincher Road
Rock Hill, SC 29731
(803) 328-3881

Seneca

11091 Radio Station Road
Seneca, SC 29679
(864) 882-5638

Spartanburg

364 South Church Street (ES)
440 South Church Street (UI)
Spartanburg, SC 29304
(864) 573-7525 ES
(864) 573-7231 UI

Summerville

2885 West 5th North Street
Summerville, SC 29484
(843) 821-0695

Sumter

29 East Calhoun Street
Sumter, SC 29151
(803) 773-7359

Union

440 Duncan Highway
Union, SC 29379
(864) 427-5672

Walterboro

101 Mable T. Willis Blvd
Walterboro, SC 29488
(843) 538-8980

Winnsboro

1009 Kincaid Bridge Road
Winnsboro, SC 29180
(803) 635-2292



Sites of Interest on the Internet

**SC Employment Security
Commission**
www.sces.org

**SC Labor Market
Information**
www.sces.org/lmi

SC Government
www.sc.gov

Federal Jobs
www.fedworld.gov

Career Voyages
www.careervoyages.gov

Job Bank USA
www.jobbankusa.com

Career One-Stop
www.careeronestop.org

Career Builder
www.careerbuilder.com

Job Fair Info
www.jobexpo.com
www.cfgcareerfaairs.com

Teaching Jobs
www.k-12jobs.com

Former Military
militarytransitiontimes.com
www.acap.army.mil

Jobs for Women
www.womenforhire.com

**Hispanic Alliance &
Career Enhancement**
www.hace-usa.org

This issue reflects labor market information for JULY 2009, the most current data available.

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September 2009

South Carolina Employment Security Commission
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Mark Your Calendars for the Next SC Employer Council Meeting

"Profitability in Hiring People with Disabilities"

Friday, October 9, 2009

10:00am – 2:00pm

SC Employment Security Commission Complex

C. Lem Harper Building

631 Hampton Street, Columbia, SC 29201

RSVP by October 7, 2009

To Mike Williams at mwilliams@sces.org or
call (803) 737-2703



This meeting is sponsored by the S.C. Vocational Rehabilitation Department, the S.C. Employment Security Commission, the S.C. Department of Mental Health, the S.C. Department of Disabilities and Special Needs, the S.C. Developmental Disabilities Council, and the University of South Carolina School of Medicine.